

REMARKS

Claims 9-12, 14, 17, 19, 20, and 23-52 are pending in this application, with claims 9-12, 23, 27, 32, 37, 47, and 50 being independent. Claims 23-45 have been withdrawn.

Claim 46 has been objected to due to informalities. Applicants have amended claim 46 in accordance with the Examiner's instructions and, therefore, request withdrawal of this objection.

Independent claim 10 has been rejected as being unpatentable over Takaku (JP 11-345688) in view of Bando (U.S. Patent No. 5,276,999). Claim 10 has been amended to obviate this rejection.

Claim 10, as amended, recites a method of manufacturing a light emitting device that includes forming a thin film transistor and a light emitting element electrically connected to the thin film transistor at a front surface of a substrate, polishing a back surface of the substrate by a chemical mechanical polishing method, and bonding a color filter at the polished back surface of the substrate. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection because neither Takaku, Bando, nor any combination of the two describes or suggests the recited method of manufacturing a light emitting device that includes forming a *thin film transistor* electrically connected to a light emitting element at a front surface of a substrate and bonding a color filter at a polished back surface of the substrate.

Takaku discloses a light emitting device having an organic EL structure formed on a front surface of a substrate 1. The organic EL structure includes organic layers, such as a hole injection transporting layer 23 and an electron injection transporting layer 25, but does not include a *thin film transistor*, as claimed. Accordingly, Takaku does not describe or suggest the recited formation of a thin film electrically connected to a light emitting element.

Bando describes a polishing machine that may be used to polish a surface of a glass plate to produce a smooth and flat glass plate (col. 1, lines 6-9). Bando, like Takaku, does not describe or suggest a process for forming a thin film transistor. Indeed, Bando also does not describe or suggest forming a light emitting device.

For at least these reasons, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 10.

Independent claims 11, 12, 47 and 50, along with dependent claims 14, 19, 48, and 51, have been rejected as being unpatentable over Takaku in view of King (U.S. Patent No. 4,963,788). Applicants traverse this rejection.

Claim 11 recites a method of manufacturing a light emitting device that includes forming a plurality of light emitting elements in a matrix form at a front surface of a substrate, bonding a transparent substrate including at least a colored layer at the back surface of the first substrate, and bonding a polarization plate to the transparent substrate. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 11, and its dependent claim, because neither Takaku, King, nor any combination of the two describes or suggests bonding a polarization plate to the recited transparent substrate.

Takaku discloses a light emitting device having an organic EL structure formed on a front surface of substrate 1, which the Examiner equates to the recited first substrate. A color filter layer 4, which the Examiner equates to the recited colored layer, is sandwiched between the back surface of the substrate 1 and the front surface of an auxiliary substrate 5, which the Examiner equates to the recited transparent substrate. Takaku does not describe or suggest bonding a polarization plate to the auxiliary substrate 5.

The Examiner uses King to address the deficiency of Takaku. King describes an EL structure that includes a glass substrate 10 having a front surface on which is formed a laminar stack having multiple EL display elements. Light emitted from the stack of EL display elements passes through the glass substrate 10 and is emitted from the back surface of the glass substrate 10. See Fig. 1. King describes using a circularly polarized filter to improve contrast in the EL display structure shown in Fig. 1 of King. See col. 5, lines 9-13. King, however, is silent as to the position of the circularly polarized filter with respect to the EL display structure. For example, the circularly polarized filter may be attached to the front surface or the back surface of the glass substrate 10 to improve contrast. In either case, applying King to the structure of Takaku would, at best, suggest bonding a circularly polarized filter to one of the two sides of the substrate 1 of Takaku, which the Examiner equates to the recited first substrate, and would *not* suggest bonding a circularly polarized filter to an entirely different substrate on which EL

structures or display elements are *not* formed, such as the auxiliary substrate 5 of Takaku, which the Examiner equates to the recited transparent substrate.

For at least these reasons, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 11 and its dependent claim 14.

Claim 12 recites a method of manufacturing a light emitting device that includes forming a semiconductor element and a light emitting element electrically connected to the semiconductor element at a front surface of a first substrate, bonding a transparent substrate including at least a colored layer at a back surface of the first substrate, and bonding a polarization plate to the transparent substrate. For at least the same reasons described above with respect to claim 11, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 12, and its dependent claim 19, because neither Takaku, King, nor any combination of the two describes or suggests bonding a polarization plate to the recited transparent substrate.

Claims 47 recites a method of manufacturing a light emitting device that includes forming a light emitting element at a front surface of a first substrate, bonding a transparent substrate including at least a colored layer to the back surface of the first substrate, and bonding an antireflection film to the transparent substrate. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 47, and its dependent claim 48, because neither Takaku, King, nor any combination of the two describes or suggests bonding an antireflection film to the recited transparent substrate.

Takaku does not describe or suggest bonding an antireflection film to the auxiliary substrate 5, which the Examiner equates to the recited transparent substrate. The Examiner uses King to address this deficiency of Takaku. King describes improving display contrast by using an antireflective coating on a front glass of an EL display similar to that shown in Fig. 1 of King. See col. 1, lines 28-36. King, therefore, at best, suggests that an antireflection coating may be formed on the glass substrate 10 of Fig. 1 of King to improve contrast. As such, applying King to the structure of Takaku would, at best, suggest bonding an antireflection film to one of the two sides of the substrate 1 of Takaku, which the Examiner equates to the recited first substrate, and would *not* suggest bonding an antireflection film to an entirely different substrate on which EL

structures or display elements are *not* formed, such as the auxiliary substrate 5 of Takaku, which the Examiner equates to the recited transparent substrate. For at least these reasons, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 47, and its dependent claim 48.

Claim 50 recites a method of manufacturing a light emitting device that includes forming a semiconductor element and a light emitting element electrically connected to the semiconductor element at a front surface of a first substrate, bonding a transparent substrate including at least a colored layer at a back surface of the first substrate, and bonding an antireflection film to the transparent substrate. For at least the same reasons described above with respect to claim 47, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 50, and its dependent claim 51, because neither Takaku, King, nor any combination of the two describes or suggests bonding an antireflection film to the recited transparent substrate.

Independent claims 47 and 50, along with their dependent claims 48 and 51, have been rejected as being unpatentable over Takaku in view of Matthies (U.S. Patent No. 6,476,783). Applicants traverse this rejection. As stated previously, Takaku does not describe or suggest bonding an antireflection film to the recited transparent substrates as recited in claims 47 and 50. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 47 and 50, and their dependent claims, because Matthies does not remedy this failure of Takaku.

Matthies describes applying an antireflective coating to the front cover integrating structure glass plate 1220 of the display device (i.e., a structural element that is *not* a substrate) or to the viewer side of the glass substrates 120 of the tiles 100 on which are formed EL display elements. See Fig. 12; col. 9, line 63 to col. 10, line 10. Applying Matthies to the structure of Takaku, therefore, would at best suggest bonding an antireflection coating to one of the two sides of the substrate 1 of Takaku, which the Examiner equates to the recited first substrate, and would *not* suggest bonding an antireflection film to an entirely different substrate on which EL structures or display elements are *not* formed, such as the auxiliary substrate 5 of Takaku, which the Examiner equates to the recited transparent substrate.

For at least these reasons, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 47 and 50, and their dependent claims 48 and 51.

Claims 17 and 20, which depend from claims 11 and 12, respectively, have been rejected as being unpatentable over Takaku in view of King and further in view of Bando. For at least the same reasons described above with respect to claims 11 and 12, neither Takaku, King, nor any combination of the two describes or suggests bonding a polarization plate to the recited transparent substrate. Bando is similarly deficient. Accordingly, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 17 and 20.

Claims 49 and 52, which depend from claims 47 and 50, respectively, have been rejected as being unpatentable over Takaku in view of Matthies and further in view of Bando. For at least the same reasons described above with respect to claims 47 and 50, neither Takaku, Matthies, nor any combination of the two describes or suggest bonding an antireflection film to the recited transparent substrate. Bando is similarly deficient. Accordingly, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 49 and 52.

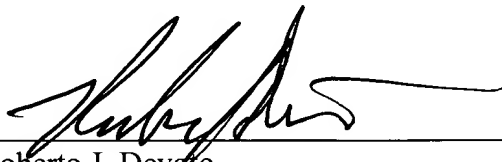
Applicants submit that all claims are in condition for allowance.

Enclosed is a \$120 check for the Petition for Extension of Time fee. Please apply any other charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: _____

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Roberto J. Devoto
Reg. No. 55,108

Fish & Richardson P.C.
1425 K Street, N.W.
11th Floor
Washington, DC 20005-3500
Telephone: (202) 783-5070
Facsimile: (202) 783-2331